

SOME NEW BURMESE PLATYPODIDAE

DESCRIBED FROM SPECIMENS IN THE CIVIC MUSEUM, GENOA

by Lt. Col. WINN SAMPSON F. E. S.

By the courtesy of Dr. Gestro the Director of the above Museum, I have been able to examine their collection of the Families Scolytidae and Platypodidae and find the following hitherto undescribed species.

***Crossotarsus loricatus* sp. n.**

Dark brown to black, legs and antennae paler. *Front* flat, slightly depressed centrally, longitudinally rugose, sparsely hairy, with long hairs on the vertex and a central shining longitudinal line with two obscure ones on each side; the rest of the vertex with large irregular, oval, umbilical markings; the antennal scape longer than broad. *Prothorax* longer than broad, the whole surface covered with sub-oval umbilical markings and having a central median longitudinal groove gradually widened from near the base to the centre and continued as a shining but obscure elevation to the anterior edge. *Elytra* basally equal in breadth and three-fourths longer than the prothorax, broadened towards the declivity; the striae very broad, granular and deeply impressed after the basal third which is more lightly sculptured, the interstices narrow, shining and smooth, becoming broader towards the declivity with a few scattered punctures and ending in piliferous spines at the declivity except the sutural ones which are shorter, much less prominent and rugose before the declivity, the eighth and ninth coalescing to form a larger and blunter spine; the declivity abruptly subconvex with rows of piliferous tubercles, the first and second continued to the apex where the

second ends in a blunt spine, the third diverging outwards intercepting the next four and terminating in a strong compressed spine.

Length 5.6 mm.; breadth, 1.6 mm.

Burma: Carin. Asciiu Ghecù, 1200-1400 m. (Fea) Type in the Civic Museum Genoa.

A short key is attached of closely allied species from Burma and elsewhere.

Key to *Crossotarsus indicus* Strohm., and allied species.

- 1 (6) Elytral declivity subconvex.
- 2 (8) Elytral interstices not spined at the declivity.
- 3 (7) Prothorax with median line and patch of punctures.
- 4 (5) Punctures of the prothoracic patch unequal. *errans* Samp.
- 5 (4) Punctures of the prothoracic patch equal *indicus* Strohm.
- 6 (1) Elytral declivity abrupt and more or less flattened.
- 7 (3) Prothorax without central patch of punctures.
- 8 (2) Elytral interstices spined at the declivity.
- 9 (10) Spine short and blunt, the fourth interstice as long as the rest. *loricatus* Samp.
- 10 (9) Spines long and pointed, the fourth interstice shorter than the others.
- 11 (12) Fundus of the declivity with six rows of granules the three nearest the suture being the longest. *declivis* Samp.
- 12 (11) Fundus of the declivity with sutural row of granules, the rest of the surface rugose. *burmanus* Samp.

The species *C. errans*, *C. loricatus* and *C. burmanus* are from Burma; *C. indicus* from India, and *C. declivis* from Labuan.

Platypus nivalis sp. n.

Reddish brown, darker just before the declivity of the elytra. *Front* flat, reticulate with small central longitudinal depression, anterior surface paler than the rest and sparsely hairy with a transverse row of longish thick hairs over the epistoma; the insertion of the scape distinctly frontal, the vertex with a sharp division from the frontal area and with six long erect hairs at regular intervals across the breadth of the head. *Prothorax* subquadrangular, sparsely punctured, the median longitudinal groove short, commencing near the base but having an irregular group of prominent punctures posterior to it. *Elytra* the same breadth, and twice as long as the prothorax, the interstices shining, very sparsely and obscurely punctured, narrowed and pointed at the commencement of the declivity, the fourth interstice with 4-6 large uniseriate pores at the base the fifth and sixth also having a few smaller ones, the third not enlarged basally; the declivity abrupt, truncate for the first fourth and then extending in a subconvex form to the apex, on the upper portion the striae are continued in the form of large shallow punctures, the whole surface being sprinkled with short, white, stout setae and uniseriate long hairs, with a conspicuous tubercle just above the apex on a line with the fourth interstice. The abdominal segments very hairy, those on the fifth segment showing beyond the apex of the elytra when viewed dorsally.

Length, 4.4 mm.; breadth, 1.2 mm.

Burma: Tenasserim, Thagatà. (Fea). Type in the Civic Museum Genoa.

This species belongs to the Group *Sulcati* of Chapuis, and is nearly allied to *P. lucasi* and *Jansoni* Chap.

Platypus inermis sp. n.

Reddish yellow, head and apical third of the elytra darker. *Front* flat, subopaque, lightly punctured, smooth over the epistoma; vertex with a central shining line and two less distinct ones on each side, laterally shining, with large oval umbilical markings. *Prothorax* longer than broad, sparsely and irregularly

punctured; the median basal short, broad, deep groove preceded by a narrow one which terminates at the basal third on each side of which is a patch of punctures the anterior ones larger than the posterior but graduated. *Elytra* the same breadth and nearly twice as long as the prothorax, striate-punctate, the interstices shining, closely covered with microscopic punctures and a few larger ones, and ending at the declivity in blunt spines, the base of the third very slightly enlarged with a few distinct punctures; the declivity dull in colour, the interstices represented by piliferous tubercles, the apex abruptly truncate with a deep, narrow, transverse lunate channel laterally bordered by an extension of the eighth and ninth interstices which, viewed dorsally, are seen extended slightly outwards and backwards and which terminate in broad sharpened extremities; the transverse groove is furnished with a minute granule in a line with the third interstice.

Length, 4.2 mm.; breadth, 1.1 mm.

Burma: Tenasserim, Thagata (Fea). Type in the Civic Museum Genoa.

***Diapus gestroi* sp. n.**

Elytra brown, prothorax and head darker, antennae and legs pale yellow. *Front* subconcave with a few large punctures and a central longitudinal irregular depression not extending to the epistoma or vertex which latter is rounded with the central line shining, the lateral line are obscure; attached apparently to the base of the mandibles and extending in front of the head are two large chitinous appendages, thin and placed edgewise as seen from above, of subtriangular form the upper edge being thickened, dark and polished especially at the upper angle, the extreme front edge serrate and bluntly rounded, the inner surfaces provided with a few faint lines resembling the venations of a wing; the antennal scape increasing in size distally with several long yellow hairs, the club densely clothed with very short hair. *Prothorax* longer than broad with strongly sinuate sides and smooth surface sparsely punctured, except at the base where there is a transverse patch of closely placed piliferous punctures and a shallow median longitudinal groove. *Elytra* the same breadth and twice the

length of the prothorax, obscurely punctate-striate especially laterally, the interstices broad and sparsely punctured on an undose surface, the declivity slight, apically truncate, coarsely punctured and sharply margined.

Length, 2.4 mm.; breadth, 0.5 mm.

Burma: Carin Chebà 900-1100 m. (L. Fea). Type in the Civic Museum Genoa.

The measurement of the length does not include the processes on the mandibles.
